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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Poland

REPORT

SUBJECT Lodz Polytechnic Institute in Lodz / Instruction and research in mechanics, electricity, chemistry, textiles, food chemistry, and building construction.

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REFERENCES

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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1. The Lodz Polytechnic Institute in Lodz, established in 1945 in temporary buildings, had been allotted, by late 1956, the city block between Zwirki, Zeromskiego-Gdanska, and Swierczewskiego Streets, the former site of the Rozenblat factory which was renovated for the school's use. The institute originally had departments of mechanics, electricity, and chemistry and between 1948 -1956 departments of textiles, food chemistry, and building construction were added.

2. Prior to the 1954 - 1955 academic year attendance at lectures was compulsory; correspondence courses, however, were initiated in the Department of Mechanics in 1954-1955 and in the Department of Electricity and Textiles in 1955-1956. In 1955-1956 an evening course of engineering was also initiated. The course of study lasts five years for normal day courses and six years for evening and correspondence courses. The institute is made up of about 55 academic chairs and scientific institutions.

3. In the 1956-1957 academic year, distribution of students by departments was as follows:

Department	Day Course	Correspondence
Textiles	250	120
Mechanics	220	60
Electricity	120	40
Chemistry	120	--
Food Chemistry	100	--
Building Construction	50	--

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STATE	x	ARMY	x	NAVY	x	AIR	x	FBI		AEC					

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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Distribution of graduates by departments in 1955 - 1956 was as follows:

Department	Day Course
Mechanics	150
Electricity	100
Textiles	100
Chemistry	60
Food Chemistry	20

4. Most laboratory equipment for routine student work is manufactured in Poland; the research equipment, however, is imported from abroad. Prior to 1952, precision equipment was imported from East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the West, but there has been a shortage of such equipment since that time. Precision equipment is not satisfactory as to quality and quantity, and it is impossible in some cases to carry out the more complicated research work.

5. In addition to routine curriculum work, the Lodz Polytechnic Institute engages in scientific and technical research for industry. There is special compensation for this work, and it consequently is preferred by most members of the staff. Projects are concerned either with the solution of actual problems or with long-range research. To the first group belong expert surveys and technical examinations of equipment of local and foreign make, while the second group considers problems connected with the manufacture of new products and the preparation of technical documentation for new industrial plants.

6. The departments are engaged in the following activities:

a. The Department of Mechanics handles work for the engineering industry and designs new machinery. Poland is interested in innovations in this field [redacted] A research laboratory for automobile engines is known to be working on the design of gas turbines in cooperation with the Thermotechnical Institute at No. 17 Zwirki Street, Warsaw.

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b. The Department of Electricity constructs three-coil transformers, and does research on magnetic fields in asynchronic motors, and twin-line three-phase (including earth pole) electric conductors (Dwuprzewodrych Linii Trojfazowych). The department is also concerned with problems of high-frequency thermal treatment in metal hardening and other industrial processes.

c. The Department of Textile Chemistry deals with the technological problems of artificial fibers and plastic materials.

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d. The Department of Food Chemistry is chiefly concerned with problems of vitamins and sugar production.

7. Only day students take the four-year military training course which is given for a 12-hour period every two weeks. After the second and fourth years, the students must pass a one-month training course in a military camp. Prior to 1955-1956 students were trained for service in the signal corps, but infantry training, which achieves a high level of proficiency, has since been substituted.

8. Since the curriculum stresses specialization, the students' professional knowledge is one-sided. Graduates without experience are sent directly to important industrial posts, thereby causing immense damage to the national economy. The general intellectual level of the students and graduates is said to be extremely low.

9. The main industrial and military research projects are not handled by the educational institutions; they fall within the scope of institutes supervised by the respective ministries. The institutes are better equipped than the university laboratories. Metallurgical planning and research is concentrated at the "Prozamet", (Biuro Projektowania Zakladow Przemysłu Metalowego i Elektrotechnicznego - Bureau of Plans for Metal and Electrical Industry Plants), the central office of which is located at No. 12 Senatorska Street, Warsaw. The branch at No. 4 Wigury Street, Lodz, is engaged in preparing the blueprints for a piston ring under construction in the Zabieniec quarter of Lodz. Planned annual production at this fully automatic plant calls for five million piston rings.

10. "Bekamot" handles the planning and research in the field of transportation. In 1956 the Bekamot branch in Lodz was constructing gun tractors designed for a maximum speed of 60 kilometers per hours.

11. The Gdansk Polytechnic Institute in Gdansk conducts research for the armed forces on selsyny and micromotors. The principal research projects in electronics for the military are handled by the Institute of Applied Electrotechnics (Instytut Elektrotechniki Bytowej) in Miedzylesie.[1]

12. A sketch showing the layout of the Lodz Polytechnie Institute is found page 5. Legend to the sketch follows.

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LEGEND

(1) Textiles Institute (ground-floor building)

(2) Apartment House for Polytechnic Institute staff (one-story building)

(3) Institute of Artificial Fibers (four-story building)

(4) Main Building (ground-floor building at the left and four-story building at the right wing)

(5) Building of the Department of Chemistry (four-story house)

(6) Department of Steam Boilers

(7) Students' Dining Room (one-story building)

(8) Swimming Pool

(9) Cooling Tower

(10) Textile Institute and Laboratory (a ground-floor building was added)

(11) Garages

(12) Laboratories of the Department of Mechanics (ground-floor building)

(13) Department of Textiles (four-story building)

(14) Laboratory of the Department of Textiles (ground-floor building)

(15) Department of Food Chemistry (four-story house)

(16) Sport Grounds

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1. Comment: There are several Polish towns of this name.

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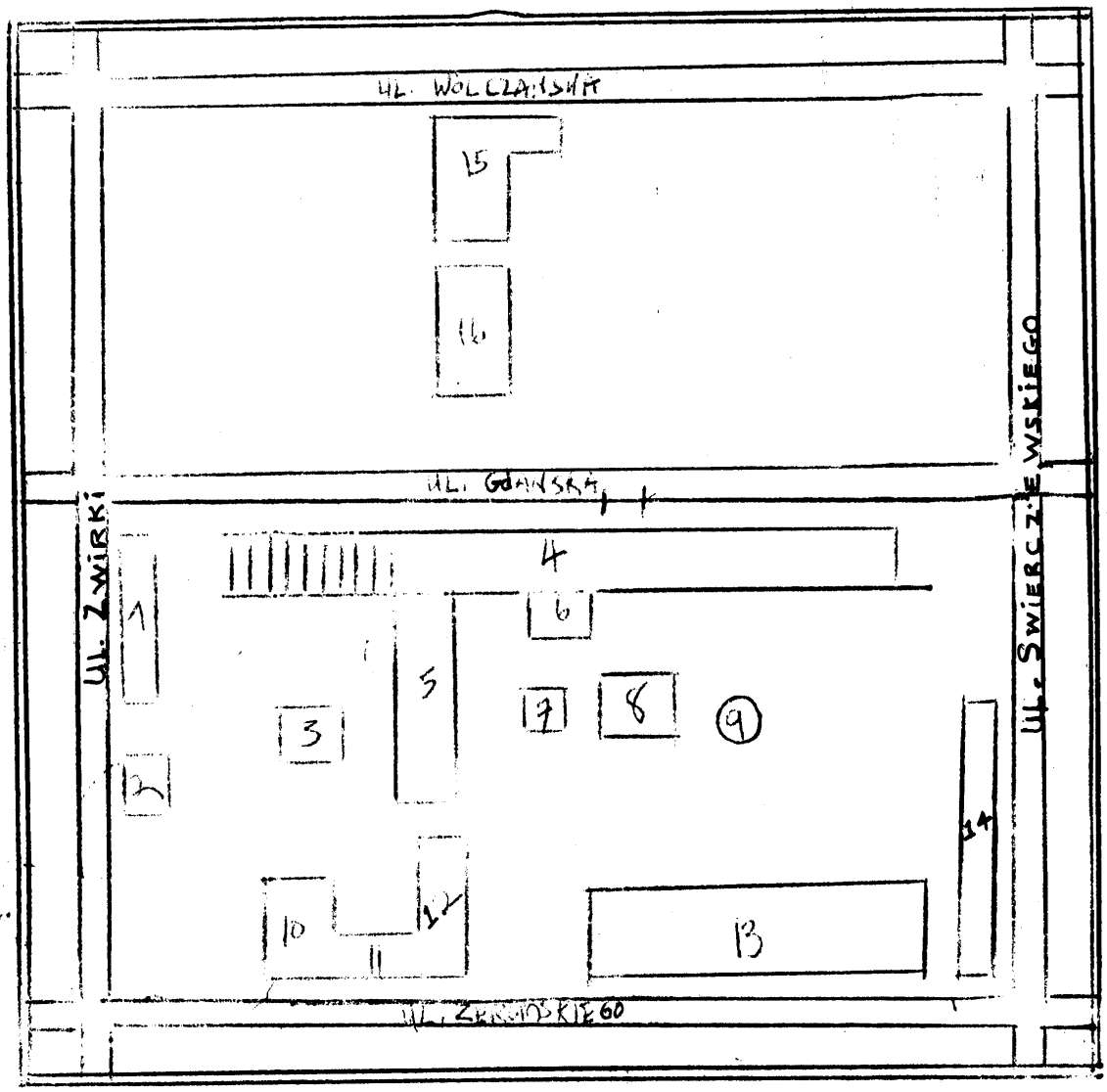

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Department of Electricity

a. Professor Czeslaw Jaworski, professor of general electrotechnics and specialist in electric railways

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b. Professor Eugeniusz Jezierski, professor of electrical engineering

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c. Professor Bolesław Konowski, professor of basic electrotechnics (podstawowa)

d. Professor Czesław Sochor, professor of thermal electricity,

Department of Mechanics

e. Professor Leon Burnat, holder of chair "A" in metal processing

f. Professor Michał Skarbiński, holder of chair "B" in metal-processing

g. Professor Jerzy Werner, professor of internal combustion engines,

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Department of Chemistry

h. Professor Alicja Dorabiarska, professor of physical chemistry, 25X1

i. Professor Jozefowicz (fnu), professor of inorganic chemistry 25X1

Department of Textiles

j. Professor Majsner (fnu), professor of natural textile materials 25X1

k. Professor Zylinski (fnu), professor of wykanczalnictwa, 25X1